**Volume XI Number 2 **

**CONTENTS**

**Fall 2003**

From the Editors' Desk 編纂者から 1
EMJ Renewals, Call for Proposals, EMJNet at the AAS 2004 (with abstracts of presentations)

**Articles 論文**

Collaboration In Haikai: Chōmu, Buson, Issa

Collaboration In Haikai: Chōmu, Buson, Issa: An Introduction
Cheryl Crowley 3

Collaboration in the "Back to Bashō" Movement: The Susuki Mitsu Sequence of Buson's Yahantei School
Cheryl Crowley 5

Collaboration of Buson and Kitō in Their Cultural Production
Toshiko Yokota 15

The Evening Banter of Two Tanu-ki: Reading the Tobi Hiyoro Sequence
Scot Hislop 22

Collaborating with the Ancients: Issues of Collaboration and Canonization in the Illustrated Biography of Master Bashō
Scott A. Lineberger 32
Editors

Philip C. Brown                    Ohio State University
Lawrence Marceau                 University of Delaware

Editorial Board

Sumie Jones                      Indiana University
Ronald Toby                    University of Illinois

For subscription information, please see end page.

The editors welcome preliminary inquiries about manuscripts for publication in *Early Modern Japan*. Please send queries to Philip Brown, *Early Modern Japan*, Department of History, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210 USA or, via e-mail to brown.113@osu.edu. All scholarly articles are sent to referees for review.

Books for review and inquiries regarding book reviews should be sent to Lawrence Marceau, Review Editor, *Early Modern Japan*, Foreign Languages & Literatures, Smith Hall 326, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-2550. E-mail correspondence may be sent to lmarceau@udel.edu.

Subscribers wishing to review books are encouraged to specify their interests on the subscriber information form at the end of this volume.

The Early Modern Japan Network maintains a web site at http://emjnet.history.ohio-state.edu/.

We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the East Asian Studies Program at the Ohio State University.
From the Editor
編纂者のメッセージ

**EMJ RENEWALS:** Since *EMJ* first began publication we have endeavored to keep our subscription charge reasonable; in order to do that we have benefited from financial support from universities (most recently, The Ohio State University) and we rely solely on volunteers who get no administrative support or release time. Finally, we have kept costs low, limiting mailings, for example.

In this vein I would again like to call readers attention to the mailing labels on the envelope in which you receive *EMJ*. Each subscriber’s renewal date is clearly indicated on the label, and marked in red for the last issue. Please note this date and plan to send renewal checks accordingly. This notification procedure saves us considerable time as well as money. Thanks for your cooperation!

**CALL FOR PROPOSALS FOR THEMATIC ISSUES OF *EMJ* AND THE 2005 MEETING OF THE EARLY MODERN JAPAN NETWORK.** The editors are in discussion with several people regarding proposals for thematic issues of *EMJ*, but we wish to again express our interest in working with readers to develop such projects. If you have an interesting idea, please 1) indentify a well-defined theme and potential contributors, and 2) a guest editor who can manage contributions, assure their submission to referees and timely preparation for copy editing and publication. Contact Philip Brown at Department of History, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus OH 43210 or at brown.113@osu.edu.

Proposals for next year’s EMJNet’s meeting in conjunction with the AAS annual meeting need to be submitted by September 15, 2004. Contact Philip Brown at Department of History, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus OH 43210 or at brown.113@osu.edu.

As always, we continue subscribers and readers to submit materials for publication with *EMJ*. Scholarly articles are routinely sent out to colleagues to be refereed, but in addition to the traditional scholarly publications we have published a variety of other kinds of work in the past: translations of documents, essays on early modern Japan studies in different countries (France and Russia, with others recently solicited), articles on teaching and the use of computers in Japanese studies and research. We seek a broad array of materials that go beyond what scholarly journals ordinarily publish but still clearly serve the development of early modern Japanese studies.

**EMJNet AT THE AAS:** This year’s *EMJ* Annual Meeting will be held on Thursday, March 4, in the Pacific Salon 4 & 5 (Level 2), 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. This year’s presentations will focus on the theme of “Mapping Early Modern Japan.” Two presentations, one by Marcia Yonemoto, University of Colorado, and the other by Peter D. Shapinsky, University of Michigan, will form the core of the meeting. Abstracts for both papers follow.

(Interested members please note that a related panel #162 will be presented, “GIS in Historical-Geographical Analysis: Case Studies from Japan and Vietnam [Sponsored by Early Modern Japan Network]” with two papers on Japan, “Mapping Settlement Patterns and Characteristics around Edo in the 1800s using a Geographic Information System (GIS),” presented by Loren Siebert, University of Akron Koichi Watanabe, National Institute of Japanese Literature, and Arable as Commons: Land Reallocation and the National Environment in Early Modern Japan,” presented by Philip C. Brown, The Ohio State University; Saturday, March 6, 5 – 7 p.m., Terrace Salon 2.)

**EMJNet Annual Meeting Paper Abstracts:**

“Silence Without Secrecy? What is Left Unsaid in Early Modern Japanese Maps”

Marcia Yonemoto
University of Colorado at Boulder

In a seminal 1988 essay, J.B. Harley observed that early modern European governments practiced two primary forms of cartographic censorship. The first and most obvious tactic was to keep cartographic information secret for purposes of military defense. The second and more ambiguous strategy was to ignore, suppress, or otherwise fail to represent on the map information that did not
reinforce reigning social and political values. Harley’s larger argument, common in much of his work, was to draw attention to the “silent” and “secret” ideological and discursive functions of maps. Mapmaking in the Tokugawa period provides a compelling opportunity to explore Harley’s assertions in the early modern Japanese context. Maps of various types were produced and widely circulated in Tokugawa Japan. In terms of administrative mapmaking, between the early seventeenth and the early nineteenth centuries, the shogunate mapped the archipelago more completely and systematically than had any government before it, conducting five separate provincial mapmaking projects and compiling from them four maps of all of Japan. But administrative maps constituted only a small percentage of total map production; most maps from the early modern period that survive today were commercially printed and published. This paper proposes that while maps in early modern Japan were only rarely kept secret, for a variety of reasons they were silent about issues that might challenge or contradict the political or social order. The paper will address several instances of “cartographic silence,” and will suggest how they might be interpreted.

“Japanese Portolan Charts and Hybrid Nautical Technologies”

Peter D. Shapinsky
University of Michigan

Extant records of premodern Japanese navigational techniques and nautical maps are scanty before the sixteenth century when, with the European encounter, Japanese explored methods of navigation and cartography such as the portolan chart. One of the dominant contemporaneous European cartographical methods, portolan charts reflect a distinctly nautical reality—they define oceanic space with inscriptions of coastlines overlaid with an intersecting series of rhumb lines that trace the compass directions. Lacking standardization, portolan charts were less universal systems for organizing nautical information than a patchwork of local navigational information that could be applied anywhere coastlines and compasses were known. Concomitantly, successful navigation required that portolan charts — themselves hybrid creations — be used in conjunction with a shifting amalgam of devices, belief systems, and location-specific experiential knowledge.

Born out of the interconnectivities in the cosmopolitan world of maritime East Asia, Japanese portolan charts record the hybrid possibilities embedded in the process of encounter, negotiation, and translation between heterogeneous European navigational practices dependent on local knowledge and experience, and the local knowledge, and practice of Japanese seafarers.

I will explore Japanese portolan charts within the context of Japanese seafaring in East Asia by reading Japanese portolan charts together with a contemporaneous navigational manual, the Genna kōkaisho. This text contains the lessons and experiences of a Japanese mariner who learned European navigational practices sailing under a Portuguese pilot on a Bakufu-licensed trading ship. These analyses reveal the process of navigational technological transfer and development and highlight the interconnected, syncretic nature of the hybrid navigational practices that characterized this period of Japan’s interaction with Europe and East Asia.